### THE GREAT MINERS' STRIKE. FRESH CAUSE OF ALARM THROUGH

OUT THE COAL REGIONS. Fenrs that President Corbin's Statement that He will Never Recempley the Mali-renders and the Sending of Italians to the Mises May Provoke Trouble.

READING, Feb. 15 .- There is intense alarm throughout the coal regions to-night. Even the most pronounced sympathizers with the eading Company's strikers are now crying Halt." Business men expect the worst and make no effort to conceal their fears. There were hopes that the disastrous blow the strike committee intend to inflict on Friday might be avoided, but the events of to-day may destroy all chances of escape. President Corbin in his examination to-day in Philadelphia once more heralded broadcast that the 2,500 railroaders discharged from the company's service would never again be employed by the company as ong as he was President. Another point was that several car loads of Italians had been sont to Mananoy City to work in a company colliery in place of the striking breaker boys and slate pickers. This news was flashed over all the regions this afternoon, with the additional m that it was altogether likely that more foreigners would be sent up to take the places of the strikers, in order to start not only the West Mahanoy City colliery, but other Reading Company colleries. These facts greatly exasper-

men care for and operate the ponderous pump-ing machinery and the fans of the company's collieries. The strikers' organ fears that if these men, who have been at work right along, are called out, there will be no competent men to take their places, and says: to take their places, and says:

This step is as much uncalled for as the original strike of the railreaders, and if taken will lessen public condense in the miners' strike. Hitherto much of the strikers' cause before the people has rested on the pleaning fact that no effort was made to injure the company's property. The calling out of the surfaces means the flooding of the mines and should this come to pass all branches of business of the region would be demoralized for years and years to come. A strike of mine mechanics will not aid the miners' cause any, but will add 1,000 more idle men to the list.

The Reading officials say that its inside

ated the strikers, and conservative men who

had hoped for peace were much dejected by the thought that the threatened calamity of Fri-

day might not be averted. The feeling, there-

fore, is that the mine engineers, pump men,

and machinists of the Reading Company may

e called out on Friday. About 1,000 of these

places means the flooding of the mines and should this come to pass all branches of business of the regions would be demorshized for years and years to come. A strike of mine mechanics will not sid the miners' cause any, but will sed 1,000 more idle men to the list.

The Reading officials say that its inside hosses, who are still loyal to them, can and will run the powerful engines, but there is much hazardous work to do which none but the most experienced men can attend to. Irreparable damage may be done to the pumps and machinery by inexperienced men. A prominent member of the joint committee says of the proposed calling out of those men:

This jeopardizes a settlement with the company which even now is under consideration by the Reading officials. The miners' leaders have never failured for an instant in their efforts at settling differences amicably. I expect an early settlement if both sides only act honorably now. A new proposition for peace was made within a dayor two, and has already been presented to the company and is now under consideration. We want to settle if the company will only hear us. We don't want to prolong the fight that, if continued, will bankrupt everything hereabouts.

Telegrams to-night from various points in the regions indicate that the engineers mechanics, and pump men will vote against going on a strike, on the ground that their going out would not influence the final result a particle one way or the other.

The business community can only hope that the conservative element will provail on Friday. The engineers and firemen receive \$55 per month under the present basis for thirty days, twelve hours each day.

The Reading Company claim to have ten collieries in operation, but nearly all their output is being used to run the colliery engines. The company's locomotives are still burning soft coal, and all the hard coal coming down is mined by private colleries, which are now working smoothly, there being no disorder.

Messers, Davis, Thompson, Maggs, and others of the joint committee

# MR. CORBIN BEFORE THE COMMITTEE.

roaders nor Discharge the "Scab" Minera. PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 15 .- The House committee appointed to investigatee the strike on the Reading Railroad system met at the Continental Hotel this morning, and examined President Corbin of the Reading Railroad Company. To establish the jurisdiction of the committee the admission was drawn from Mr. Corbin that the Reading system had a con nection by way of Bound Brook to New York and had through traffic in that direction, and that it also owns and operates lines of boats to carry coal to New York, Boston, and other inter-State points, but he said that the company, in operating these coal lines, only carried the coal of the Beading Coal and Iron Company, and was not a common carrier in

Mr. Anlerson drew from Mr. Corbin the fact that the Reading Railroad Company owns the entire casital stock of the Reading Coal and Iron Company. When asked whether the Con stitution of Pennsylvania did not forbid a rall road company from owning or operating such corporations as the Coal and Iron Company, Mr. Corbin said that while that question had never been adicially decided, it had been a matter of legislative investigation, and he did not believe that anybody questioned the right of the railroad company to own the Coal and Iron Company. The charter of the former was granted many sears prior to the adoption of the new Constitution, and was not subject to the restriction referred to, and the charter of the Coal and Iron Company was granted a few years prior to the adoption of the Constitution, and contained a clease authorizing any railroad company in the State of Pennsylvania to own its stock.

Mr. Corbin said that when running on full time the Reading system employs about 19,000 men in or about the mines, and there are now about 3,000 employed. Every effort had been made to get the men, to mine the coal at such road company from owning or operating such

and the fleading system employs about 19,000 men in or about the mines, and there are now about 3,000 employed. Every effort had been made to get the men to mine the coal at such prices as, in competition with other coal operators, the company could afford to pay. The fleading miners had been paid on an average better wages than any other miners in the State. They were paid upon a sliding scale, the basis of which is a price of \$2.50 per ton for coal. By special contract the miners had been paid a very large advance for a portion of last year because of the strike in the Lehigh region. They had, however, agreed to go back after Jan. 1 on the old basis, and because the company could not pay an advance they went out on strike.

Mr. Corbin then gave a history of the strike now in progress on the railroad system, and lis causes. He said that the whole trouble arose from the attempt of the Knights of Labor to refuse to handle freight sent to the Reading system from mines where there was a strike in progress (the Lehigh region), and in which strike their organization was engaged or to move goods which came from firms which employed "scab" or non-union labor. He said that the company was bound, as a common carrier, to accept and move all freight offered to it for transportation, and could not keep men it its employ when of used to move such freight. In speaking of the strikers who rejused to ome back when an opportunity was given them. on Tuesday, Dec. 27, after the Anights had ordered them out. Mr. Corbin said: It aim President of the mah. It am asswer to the question. Was there not an agreement with the men that no one should be discharged unless the matter was submitted to arbitration we their case could be heard? Mr. Corbin said that he believed there was some sort of agreement to this effect, but it was never intended to cover such a case as the refusal of the agn to handle goods, which the company was bound to take as a common carrier, merely because the maker of the goods was spectonated to the Knights of Labor

own hands.
Mr. Corbin then sales a history of the strike of the miners which followed, and which, he sales, was caused by their sympathy with the

raffroad employees. The miners, he said, had no reason or any disposition to complain, and would not have gone on strike but for the pressure of the Knights of Labor upon them from Philadelphia. He denied that there had been any private agreement with the miners which was not in their written contract, to the effect that if the Lehigh strike went on the 8 per cent, advance would be paid. The company had refused to pay this advance after Jan 1, and the miners had refused to work, and he said that he had instructed Mr. Whiting, the company's agent, to telt the men that the Reading Company would either adopt a schedule agreed upon by all the companies, or failling to make such an agreement, would return to the old \$2.50 rate as persagreement. He added:

We are and have been willing to take up the question of readjustment of wages if the men will return to work, but we will make a basis as high as any other company, but we can't make it higher and compete with them. And another thing we can'the potent his potent he agreement of the distinct of the striking miners in ten days if the new men can be protected. We have been compelled to protect he agreement of which constables under county officers, the expenses of what constables under county officers, and sak he questions, but it theye is no more coal miner will prove the suppose of which coal belong to labor organizations or not. We will not so belong to labor organizations or not. We will not so belong to labor organizations or not. We will not so belong to labor organizations or not. We will not so belong to labor organizations or not. We will not so belong to labor organizations and sak no questions, but it theye is no more coal miner to be decided to mine it by discharging men who have come to us in our trouble and stood by us to make way for the strikers no more will ever be mined while Lave influence enough to proven it.

Chairman Tillman sought to show that the railroad company, in reality owning the Coal and Iron Company, was derelied in its duty to carry on inter-State commerce, because the Coal and Iron Company was failing to keep its mines in operation. Mr. Corbin replied that he did not consider the coal company a common carrier, and that it was not bound to mine or deliver a ton of coal unless it saw fit. He pronounced the stories of a combination of the coal companies all over the coal country to keep up prices pure romance. There was absolutely no agreement or concert of action. There was a Board to furnish statistics of the ontput each year and estimates for the next year. That was absolutely all.

Q—liow about the claim that the railroad company

was absolutely all.

Q.—How about the claim that the railroad company has made money at the expense of the consumer and of the miners and laborers? A.—The best answer I can make to that is that the Reading Railroad Company, with a paid up capital of \$80,000,000, has been twice a bankrupt in twelve years. yet.

Q.—Was any of the debt of the railread company incurred in the purchase of the Coal and Iron Company?

A.—I don't know. Mr. Gowen, who preceded me in the
office of President, might tell you more about that. It
have picked up a good deal of knowledge since I have
been here about the company, but not all. If I had
known as much as I do now perhaps I might not have
taken the place.

A member of the committee inquired whether Mr. Corbin did not think that it was really the discharge of Sharkey and Hede which led to the strike. To this he said emphatically, 'No.' Q.—Why de you refuse to take any of the 2,600 men who went out on the railroad system back? A.—Because they went out to injure our business. Q.—Do you mean to say, and to go on record assaying, that for that and that only you will not take them back? A.—Yes, emphatically, I want that to go on record. They left me and i gave them notice. It will be a pretty cold day if i discharge men who stood by me when I needed help for men who deserted and attempted to ruin me.

Mr. Corbin was then plied with questions to

help for men who deserted and attempted to ruin me.

Mr. Corbin was then plied with questions to discover whether the coal company was not being drawn upon to help swell the revenues of the railroad company.

Q.—Is it not to your interest as a railroad company to make as large freights as possible out of the mining company of the railroad company and that we do any other company, creporation, or individual. He then explained that the price of coal at idewater was fixed by a Mr. Richards, who was connected with the coal company, and that upon this price is fixed the Schujkilli Haven price, which is the basis of the miners' wages. The company had on hand about 250,000 tons when the strikers went out.

Q.—Why do you keep on mining coal if you have lost \$12,000,000 since 1879? A.—I hardly know myself, but I think we can ultimately make money out of our coal and the price of the pr lands. Q.—Don't you'thinkithat it" is had policy for your company to be in the mining business? A.—Yes, sir, and wish that somebody would buy out the coal lands. Would be better off. But who will do it! We've go them and must do the best we can with them.

Mr. Anderson quoted an article from the Philadelphia Record showing that the Reading road is charging toils to Philadelphia now at the rate of \$1.80 a ton, when it only charged \$1.25 in 1851, and asked Mr. Corbin to explain it. He promised to look up the figures and reply to-morrow.

### ACTORS IN DISTRESS.

The Constables Have a Hard Time Finding Money or Valuables.

ST. Louis, Feb. 15 .- The Agnes Herndon omedy company are having a lively time with their creditors, who include several printing ompanies and H. S. Hewitt of New York, the author of the play which the company are presenting. A number of writs of attachment have been served upon Miss Herndon and Mr. Jessel, the manager of the company. In the case of Miss Herndon the constables did not make much of a haul, and the sharp methods she employed to outwit them have created much amusement. She caused all her jewelry and her expensive wardrobe to mysteriously and her expensive wardrobe to mysteriously disappear, and for several days last week she appeared on the stage in her street attire. In her dressing room at the theatre the constables found only a trunk partly filled with well-worn articles of feminine attire, that were of very little use to Miss Herndon or anybody else. At her room in the Lindell Hotel the constables, after a most diligent search, were able to secure only an old veil and a hair brush. It is said that when the lady first heard that the constables were likely to pay her a visit she left the theatre, wearing three dresses, and all the constables were likely to pay her a visit she left the theatre, wearing three dresses, and all the pockets were stuffed to repletion with valuables. Mr. Jessel was not quite so fortunate. When the minlons of the law pounced down upon him he had just prepared to retire for the night. The constables at once seized upon his clothing, including shoes and hat. They were about to appropriate his fur-trimmed overcoat when Jessel jumped into it, and thus saved one article of apparel, as the constables were not authorized to strip clothing off his back. They walked off with all his trunks and valiess, and Mr. Jessel was compelled next morning to borrow clothing from several different friends in order to make a presentable, though by means a dudish appearance on the street.

When the constables tried to levy upon the theatre receipts they could find no money, as the theatre proprietors had walked off with the cash to satisfy their own claims. On Saturday night the actors refused to play until the payment of their board bills had been guaranteed, and before the trouble was settled the orchestra had played about all the music it knew.

Miss Herndon, when seen at the Lindell, said: "I have nothing to do with all these debts. I own no printing, no plays. I am on a salary, Whenever I fail to get paid I simply quit, that's all. Mr. Jessel is a paid employee, my brotherin-law, Mr. Edmonson, being the proprietor of the show."

the show."

Miss Herndon will continue her tour, which includes all the principal Eastern cities.

#### GILBERT AND PONISI. The Veterans of the Wallack Stock will Go

When the formal announcement was pubished of the approaching disbandment of the Abbey-Wallack stock company it was intimated that Mr. John Gilbert, the veteran member of the company, might retire from the stage. It will gratify a host of Sun readers, no doubt, to earn that there is no immediate prospect of Mr. Gilbert's abandoning the footlights, though he will leave New York.

The fact became known yesterday, on excellent authority, that Mr. Gilbert had virtually concluded negotiations with Manager R. Montgomery Field of the Boston Museum to enter the stock company of that theatre next season. Mme. Ponisi, also of the Abbey-Wallack company, will join the Museum forces. Mr. Gilbert will fill the vacancy that has conspicuously existed in the Museum company since the retirement of William Warren and Mme. Ponisi will, of course, take the place so long assumed by Mrs. James R. Vincont, whose death deprived the Museum of one of its strongest people. A few months ago Mme. Ponisi filled a special engazement at Mr. Fichi's house, through the courtesy of Manager Abbey. She was received with affectionate good will, and when she left there was an open and generally expressed hops that she might return for good. The change in Mr. Abbey's plans has made this possible.

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with allectionate good will, and when she left there was an open and generally expressed hope that she might return for good. The change in Mr. Abbey's plans has made this possible.

Mr. Gilbert's return to the city of his birth, and his accession to the ranks of the Museum—a peculiarly conservative theatre—will make a memorable finish of his professional career, for it is not likely that he will depart from the Museum, once he is settled there. It was at the old Tremont Theatre in Boston, Nov. 28, 1828, that he made his debut on the stage, appearing as Jaffer to the Heividera of the beautiful Mrs. Dull. During that same winter he had occasion to support Edwin Forrest, then playing his first engagement in Boston. For the following five or six years he worked in the West and South, but reappeared at the Tremont in 1834, and became its stage manager in 1839, retaining that post until the house closed in 1943. Old Bostonians to this day speak elequently of his Squeers and his Sw Edward Mortimer ("The Iron Chest"). The season of 1846-7 he passed with the stock of the Boston Theatre, then received him to Boston. His first wife, dead these twenty-two years, shared with him his Boston labors and was a consedentious and admired actress. His second wife (a non-professional) was a Bostonian by birth.

The Case Against Tom Gould to be Pushed When asked yesterday in regard to Tom Goult's case, Corporation Counsel Beekman referred a Sun reporter to Mr. Turner of his staff, the said that it was Mr. Beekman's in-tention to lock Gould up if possible for con-tempt occurt.

THE VICTIMS OF THE ACCIDENT.

Clark's Body Claimed by Two Women, Es m Says she was his Wif To-night Coroner Lindsay will begin an investigation of the causes which led to the of the girders and derrick on the elevated road which is being built on Broadway, Williams burgh. The inquest will be held in Justice Riehl's court. Yesterday afternoon a middle aged woman claimed the body of Patrick Clark. one of the workmen who had been killed. She

"I am sure he is my husband. He deserted me about fourteen years ago when my boy was six months old, and I have not seen him since. She gave a good description of the dead man. When she was told that the body had been re

Sing gave a good description of the dead man. When she was told that the body had been removed, by a man who said he was Clark's brother, to Pearl and Frankfort street, in this city, she said she would go there and demand it. Sergeant Ashton said he had been informed that another woman had laid claim to the body of Clark, saying that she was his wife.

"I don't know what to say," the Sergeant added, "Clark's brother Michael told me Patrick had never been married."

Mr. McGulre, the keeper of the Morgue, said:

"The dead bodies in this case are worth money, and I shouldn't be surprised if there were other claimants."

He meant that relatives might be able to establish a claim on the contractors or the company for damages.

John Frieh, who was a passenger in the crushed street car, is at St. Catherine's Hospital. The doctors have no hopes of his recovery. His skull is fractured, His family lives at 649 East Thirteenth street, this city, Jacob Bender, iron worker of 47 Bedford street, this city, is at the South Third Street Hospital. All the others injured have gone to their homes. Bender's principal injuries consist of a fractured collar bone. All his teeth were knocked out, and his body, logs, and arms are covered with cuts and bruises.

#### A SECRETARY'S FLIGHT.

Otto Klotet's Disappearance with the Funds of Several Societies.

President Charles Krupp and Trustees F. L. Weiss and Matthew Britsch of Eintracht Lodge of Sons of Liberty reported at Police Headquarters yesterday that Otto Kleist, who lives in Fourth street, near Avenue C, had robbed the lodge of \$800. Kleist was formerly Secretary, and until January was President of books, which showed a balance of \$802.40 in the Citizens' Savings Bank. In last July Kleist went to Trastee Weiss's saloon, 340 Stanton street, and got Weiss to sign a check on the bank for \$50. He altered the check to \$350 and drew the money. When the Finance Committee of the lodge asked to see the bank books, Kleist put them off by telling them that they were in the safe of one of the grand officers in Chambers street. The Finance Committee found that only \$2.40 remained in the bank.

Two days ago Kleist disappeared, and soon afterward his wife and children were dispossessed from their home.

Kleist was Secretary of the Eleventh Ward Liquor Dealers' Association, and stole from them \$25. He was also Secretary of a mutual benefit association that loses \$125 by his departure. books, which showed a balance of \$802.40 in the

#### ELBRIDGE T. GERRY'S LICENSE.

The Brotherhood of Pilots Intimate that he

In the investigation of the supervising inpectors into the conduct of the several local steamboat inspectors yesterday, Mr. Dease, counsel for the complaining pilots, presented the application of Elbridge T. Gerry for a pilot's license. "It does not," he said, "state experi-ence, and I believe the gentleman does not have the experience, but he is a man of con-siderable political influence, and the only siderable political influence, and the only benefit he realizes is to escape jury duty."
Inspector Fairchild testified: "I gave Mr. Gerry a master's and pilot's license on steam vessels. I required no evidence, although he said he would bring me a hundred references if I wanted them. I believe him to be qualified to command an ocean steamer. He is a good navigator and has a perfect mania for handing vessels. I believe him to be as well qualified as any man who sails out of the port of New York.

Mr. Dease made a number of supplementary charges of irregularities, and then counsel for the accused inspectors, for the Morans, and for the pilots summed up the Moran case. The investigation was adjourned until Thursday.

Greenpoint Ferry Patrons Growling. There are many complaints of the manner in which the ferries from Tenth and Twentythird streets to Greenpoint are managed. These complaints are embodied in the following letter to THE SUN:

There appears to be a woeful lack of management in the ferries run from Tenth street, agement in the ferries run from Tenth street. New York city, to Greenpoint. No attention is paid to public accommodation. Boats are run when it suits the pilot to start them, and half the time the passage is made on one bell. The boats are poor old hulks, utterly unfit to meet any quantity of ice; they are miserably lighted with small oil lamps, only half turned. The roofs are cold and leaky, and, in fact, a worse state of affairs could not be imagined, and for all the above accommodations we are compelled to pay three cents at all times of the day.

and for all the above accommodations we are compelled to pay three cents at all times of the day."

These and similar complaints were brought to the notice of Mr. Knapp, a director in the Greenpoint Ferry Company. He said:

"The boats are run on scheduled time, every twelve minutes, and we have had only two serious delays during the winter, due to accidents which might happen on any ferry. They occurred during the recent storm, when the wheels picked up a log underneath the ice, which locked them effectually. It was absolutely unavoidable. It is true that our boats are not as new as some on other ferries, but it is equally true that they are perfectly serviceable and the accommodations comfortable. As to the fare, we can't run the ferry for less."

## Where is Jane Melaney!

On New Year's Day, 1886, the banns were published in county Kildare, Ireland, for the marriage of Lawrence Connell to Jane Mesney, and in due time the couple were married. Connell, who was 23, was some years younger than his bride, and there was a good deal of opposition to the marriage by both families. Connell was a Land Leaguer or Nationalist. The Melaneys were opposed to him. and in March, 1886, they made a complain

and in March, 1886, they made a complaint against him, upon which a warrant was issued for his arrest. Connell fised and came to America under the name of Michael Cahill. He came in the steamer Etruria, which arrived on April 18, 1886.

Connell's wife promised to follow him. Nothing more definite was arranged about a meeting place than that it was to be in America. She came on the Arizona, which left the day after the Etruria. Connell says the steamers arrived on the same day. The immigrants from both steamers were in Castle Garden together, but Connell did not meet his wife. He went to Paterson, where he has been employed ever since. Connell wrote for news of his wife, and learned that she had salled in the Arizona. He has not found her, and his letters home, he says, remain unanswered. The only Arizona. He has not found her, and his letters home, he says, remain unanswered. The only trace of her is that a mutual friend told him five months ago he had seen her in New York.

A Cotton Merchant's Embarrassment. Gustave Ranger, the cotton merchant and banker of 50 Wall street and at Galveston. where the business has been carried on under the title of Ranger & Co., is reported to be financially embarrassed, and his notes have gone to protest. The old Bangor Slate Combrought suit against Ranger & Co. to recover \$5,000 on a protested note, and Judge Patterson of the Supreme Court has granted Patterson of the Supreme Court has granted an attachment, on the ground of non-residence, against Max Neethe of Gulveston, who, it is claimed, is a partner in the firm of Banger & Co., and who managed the business at Galveston. The First National Bank of Plainfield, N. J., also brought suit against Mr. Ranger on a protested note, and entered judgment for \$5,551, but Messrs. Stern & Myers, attorneys for Mr. Ranger, had the judgment vacated by Judge Andrews.

The notes out which Mr. Ranger is unable to take care of. are said to amount to \$60,000. Mr. Ranger has been in business in Galveston for twenty-three years, and has lived in New York city for nine years. Mr. Ranger's liabilities, it is said, will not exceed \$150,000.

Gen, Terry Buys E. S. Wheeler's Mansion.

NEW HAVEN, Feb. 15 .- In the Town Clerk's office to-day was recorded a deed by which Gen. S. E. Mervin, trustee of the insolvent estate of E. B. Wheeler & Co., conveys to Gen Alfred E. Terry all right and title to the man-Alfred E. Terry all right and title to the man-sion house now occupied by E. S. Wheeler, The property is located on Hillhouse avenue, directly opposite the house of ex-President Porter of Yale University. The house was built about four years ago, and, with the lot on which it stands is said to have cost \$50,000. Gen. Terry was born it this city and lived here until the war of the rebellion. A recent letter from St. Augustine, Fia. says that Gen. Terry is rapidly improving in health. It is generally understood that he will occupy his new home mext summer.

SUITORS FOR MRS. GUION RESULTS OF HER SUIT AGAINST A

MATRIMONIAL AGENT. New Mexican Writes of his Property and n Private Soldier in the Marine Corps Norfelk Admits he is Handsome-Oth Destrable Partners Offer Themselves. said to Sergeant Ashton of the Flushing av-

Mrs. Emily Guion, who sued H. B. Wellman, a matrimonial agent, last January to recover certain sums of money paid into Well man's bureau for a husband which she didn't get, has been overwhelmed with offers of marriage since the disagreement of the jury in that action. The newspapers described Mrs Guion at that time as a very attractive woman in appearance, and since then letters have poured in upon her from all parts of the country, and the Judge before whom her suit was tried and her lawyer have received many letters asking for her address, and offering her home and a husband's loving care.

Some of the letters that had been sent to Mrs Guion are interesting. E. B. Hatch of Fort Totten, Dak., is anxious to correspond with Mrs. Gulon, and John Walton of Central City, New Mexico, offers special inducements to the hus-band hunter. Here is his glowing account of himself and his prospects:

" DEAR MADAM: You. no doubt, will be surprised to receive this letter from me, being an entire stranger to you; however, I trust you will pardon my boldness, and consider the proposition I intend making. I first learned of your home through the newspapers, wherein you have become involved in a suit with one Wellman, evidently a rascal. Your case at once awakened my sympathy for you, and I deter-mined at once to write you a letter, offering you my heart and hand, which I trust you will accept. I am a widower, and, as you are a widow, both having tasted the sweets of mar ried life, will be better able to see, understand, and appreciate the folly of living in single blessedness, as it is generally and improperly

and appreciate the folly of living in single blessedness, as it is generally and improperly termed.

"I have remained a widower now over two years, my wife having been killed in a railroad accident in '84, since which time I have been in the West, and have been eneaged in mining. I am happy to say that my prospects for the future are bright, and I anticipate large yields from my mines in a very short time. I am by occupation a telegraph operator, but have not worked at the latter occupation since the death of my wife. It will require me a year perhaps more to close my business up in this country without making too great a sacrifice of my property. I intend coming East soon, but it is my intention and sarnest desire to settle down and try enjoy the truits of my labor. My wife, who is now dead, was a stranger to me until the day I met and married her, and I can compilently say that no two people were ever happier than she and myself during her life.

"I sincerely trust you will do me the honor to answer this, and in my next I will have more lines and will endeavor to write more interestingly. Am trying to hurry to get in this mail. If desirable to you, will exchange photographs. If you will be so kind as to send one of yours in your first letter, I will return it home in my next. I am thirty years old, have brown hair, gray oyes, weigh 150 bounds, and am five feet nine and three quarter inches tall; complexion fair. Anxiously waiting a speedy reply.

"MADAM; Should you not have got suited in "MADAM; Should you not have got suited in "MADAM; Should you not have got suited in "MadaM; should her way much vecant and the content of the content of the property of the proper

too late:

"M. Guion.

"M. Guion.

"M. Guion.

"M. Guion.

"M. Should you not have got suited in a husband, I would like very much to become a suitor for your dear hand. I am a private in the U. S. Mariae Corps. Must say that I am good looking; height 5 feet 9 inches, hair black, eyes gray. complexion fair, nationality Irish; occupation, bariender, since I came to the U. S. When home in Ireland my occupation is book-keeper. My age is 29. I am of pretty wealthy parents in Ireland, but have no relatives in this country. Have been here since 1880, and in the Marine Corps since 85. Can get my discharge any time. Must say I had a good position previous to my entering the corps. Got out of employment and had to join marine corps in order to make a living. I must say that I am a young man of first-class character, but I am poor, as we cannot save much money in the service. I would like very much to get married and be able to start in the liquor business, as I would be a good, affectionate husband. I forgot to mention my religion, which is Catholic.

"I hope to receive a favorable reply. I would like to see you very much down here. I hope your lawyer will be successful in winning that case which you have against Wellman, as he is a first-class,fraud. Please answer, should it be favorable or not. I remnin, madam, respectfully yours,

"The next proposal is from Louisville, Ky.:

"Ms. EMILY GUION: Learning that you are in search of a husband. I thought I would

The next proposal is from Louisville, Ry.:

"Mns. Emily Guion: Learning that you are in search of a husband. I thought I would answer your advertisement. I must say that I admire the spirit you have shown in suing that raseal Wellman. I have no photograph of myself at present or should send you one. I am a young man, about five feet ten inches in height, smooth face, and I have been told that I am rather intelligent looking. I am by profession an export accountant and shorthand writer. Please answer this letter as soon as you can, and tell me your wants. John W. Tallot.

"Address me, if you answer inside of three months, at Notre Dame Post Office, Indians."

A New Yorker writes this note:

"Address me, if you answer inside of three months, at Notre Dame Post Office, Indiana."

A New Yorker writes this note:

"My Dear Mas, Guon: I hope you will pardon me for thus addressing you. But ever since the case of Gulon agt. Wellman was tried your face has ever been before me, and—would you believe it? try as hard as I would, I could not and cannot efface the impression which your intelligent and handsome face wrought upon me. Let this fact blead my excuss for so informally addressing you. I have tried every means of obtaining an introduction to you, but without avail.

"I am a single man of good character and can give tostimonials and church letters to that effect. As I am nearly 40 years old I feel that the time has come to settle down and take a wife and make a home for myself. I am extremely desfrous of meeting you, and see no other way than, with your permission, to appoint a meeting. Will you, therefore, kindly meet me some evening at 8 o'clock at the corner of Twenty-fourth street and Madison avenue by the church? I shall be all expectation until I can see you.

"With great respect. I am sincerely yours.

"With great respect. I am sincerely yours, Lawrence Baldwin."

"32? Fourth avenue."

Mrs. Gulon acknowledged yesterday that she had received a great many more such letters, but wouldn't say that she intended to answer any of them. The second trial of her case against Wellman will come up to-morrow, Mrs. Guion's attorney will sue for \$1,000 damagos on the ground that Wellman conspired with Charles H. Levoy, who appeared as a husband in the market, to swindle her out of the sum of \$1,000.

Dr. McGlynn's Alleged Figures was Drunk

Dr. McGlynn's Alleged Flancee was Drunk

Della Keho, the woman who was arrested Tuesday evening at Seventh avenue and Twenty-third street, and who said she had been engaged to Dr. McGlynn and then proposed to Police Captain Grant, was quite recovered yesterday at Bellevue Hospital. Dr Douglas said that it was probably a case of alcoholism, as the woman had evidently been drinking. He did not think she was insane. Delia is 25 years old and has been in the country for three years. Her father and mother live in Ireland, and she has an uncle employed in this city at Dunning's, on Broadway. Until two weeks are she has lived with a family at Great Neck. L. L. as cook, and leaving there she went to Mrs. Tracey's, at 573 Third svenue. Mary McLaughlin, living at the same place, says that Delia has been acting queerly for the past few days. When she went out Tuesday night she had on some clothing of Mary's, which caused the police to think her name was McLaughlin. She was quiet and orderly at the hospital yesterday, and was at work darning stockings. drinking. He did not think she was insane

The Court of General Sessions Clogged with Petty Cases.

Judge Cowing said yesterday in the General Sessions: "The Legislature ought to pass a law requiring misdemeanors to be tried in the Special Sessions. Of the fifty-nine cases on my calendar this morning forty-five are petty misdemeanors. It is a shame to put the county to such an expense. Any magistrate can dis-pose of a misdemeanor. When a defendant de-mands a jury trial it creates a suspicion that he expects to work on the sympathy of the jury. An honest magistrate, and I assume that they are all honest, will not try a case in Special Ses-sions which he has passed on as a police magis-trate."

Pulltzer's Homencer Among the Coroner The bright young man who writes the "Po-The bright young man who writes the "Po-lice Captain" stories for the evening edition of the World has turned his steps to the Coroner's office. Yesterday he got "points" for several stories from Coroner Ferdinand Levy. Coroner Ellinger, and Coroner Messemer. The stories will appear presently in the World, credited to the Coroners, but the Coroners said yesterday to The Sus reporter that they do not write stories. Coroner Nugent declined to tell a story for the World reporter.

Coal Not to Be Advanced. The wholesale coal dealers and sales agents for the companies met at the Coal Exyesterday and decided not to advance it was the opinion of those present the will shortly be in good working order.

ONE OF THE BIG PULITEER LIES. He Can Show a Conclusive Alibi on the Day

Bosron, Feb. 14.-One of the lying sensations which the World tried to palm off on the public a while ago was that relating to the Dexter bank mystery and the murder of Cashier Barron. The blood-curdling yarn in which a World handcuffs, a World revolver, and World man figured more prominently than the essential features of the story, has not been forgotten in Maine. Two men were arrested on the strength of the evidence given by a young jail bird, whose story, as printed by the World, THE SUN proved at once was full of lies. The two arrested men are to be tried

this week.

David L. Stain, now in jail at Bangor, Mo., on a charge of murdering Treasurer Barron of the Dexter Savings Bank, is innocent of the crime. Evidence obtained to-day shows beyond a doubt that he was in Medfield, Mass., on Feb. 22, 1878, the day the crime was committed in Dexter. An alibi has been proved beyond a doubt. The witness who will prove this is James H. Fowler, a well-to-do farmer and real estate dealer of City Mills, Franklin, Mass. Cora Stain, the young daughter of the accused man, discovered this witness. Stain wrote to her, telling all his doings on the day of the tragedy, and mentioning several events that occurred both before and after this time. He said he visited his traps for mink on the banks of the Charles River. Prompted by fa desire to save her father's life, she has searched for two months and at last has been rewarded. James H. Fowler, the witness, was found by the reporter today. No man is better known throughout Norfolk county than James, H. Fowler. On being approached by the reporter, Mr. Fowler at first was inclined to be uncommunicative. He finally said:

was inclined to be uncommunicative. He finally said:

"From all I know of the case I am positive that Stain is innecent of killing Barron. Knowing him to be innecent, therefore, I think I ought to tell what I know, since the facts in the case have been brought to my attention."

"Did you have a personal acquaintance with Dave Stain?"

"No. I never saw him to my knowledge but once. I appropries Stain town a carrier of the case of the c

This case have been brought to my attention."

"Did you have a personal acquaintance with Dave Stain?"

"No. I never saw him to my knowledge but once. I remember Stain from a carlous episode that happened under my own eyes. I had a small batch of sheep to drive from Dedham to my farm at the mills. One forencon I and my colored boy, Meyers, were driving the sheep through Medfield. When we came to the tracks of the Old Colony road there was trouble with the sheep. I was riding behind in my buggy, and the sheep, as is usual in crossing railroad tracks, were inclined to scatter from the road. I drove up and got out to assist. As I got to the crossing the colored boy and two other men had so covered the flock that the sheep were got over all right. Immediately one of the men began to banter the colored boy. The man remarked about it being usual for every flock of sheep to have a black one, but it was very funny that there should be two black fellows in my flock. The colored boy took this as an insult, and threatened to break the man's back and throw him over the fence should he say such a thing again. The man smilled, and he and the boy went on ahead with the sheep.

"As they went along the other man commented on the threat of the little darky, intimating that the man he would throw over the fence was a pretty powerful man, and should he get a grip on the boy it would be all up with him. I asked the speaker who the man was. He said: "Why, that is Dave Stain. No man wants to fool with him, for he is the greatest wreather in Medfield."

"How about your fixing the date of this occurrence."

him. Iasked the speaker who the man was. He said: 'Why, that is Dave Stain. No man wants to fool with him, for he is the greatest wrestler in Medfield.'"

"How about your fixing the date of this occurrence?"

"Well. I'll tell you. Two weeks ago Cora Merryfield, a daughter of Stain's, with her husband, came over from Franklin to my house. Later I learned that Lewis A. Barker, a lawyor, of Bangor. Mo., counsel for Stain, wanted to communicate with me. He had been in communication with Stain's daughter in an effort to ascertain the name of the man who owned the sheep, and who, with a colored boy, had driven some sheep through Medfield on Washington's Birthday in 1878. I understand that Stain recalled that day by the entry in his diary that he left home to attend some mink traps along the Charles River. Before his trip to the river that day occurred the episode in which he and young Myers igured so prominently in connection with the sheep on the road. It was Barker's desire to filed the owner of the sheep. I was the man he was after, and several days ago I received a letter from him, in which he requested an appointment with me on last Saturday. The appointment was kept. Barker coming out to my home.

"He told me what Stain had recalled, and asked me if I remembered the occurrence. I told him I did, and that I had often laughed over it. I told him I was positive as to the date, for on account of circumstances I had kept a most careful diary. I went to my trunk and got my diary for 1878, ricking it out from a bundle of others like it. Well, I showed Lawyer Barker, under date of Feb. 20. 1878, that I went to the Brighton Market and bought ten sheep, for which I paid \$40. On Friday morning, Feb. 22. 1878, I, with my colored boy, drove over to Dedham in my buggy to get my sheep. By the way, come up to my house and take a look at my diary and see for yourself."

Tho reporter accepted Mr. Fowler's invitation. From a secretary he soon produced his diary for 1878, Turning to the dates, which have a special bearing on the c

Feb. 22-Went to Brighton. Bought ten sheep; paid \$40, Feb. 21--Got Kingsburr's pig; paid \$3. Feb. 22-Went to Bedham for sheep; paid \$3 for feed. Feb. 23-Bought 200 pounds middlings; paid \$2.40. Feb. 23—Bought 200 pounds middlings: paid 52-40.

The diary was printed in 1877, and was so compiled as to contain the calendar years of 1877 and 1878. Mr. Fowler allowed the reporter to inspect the diary. It was worn from being carried in an inside breast pocket, so that the thread binding the leaves had become very loose. The contents were clear and distinct. Mr. Fowler says he told Lawyer Barker that he did not care to go to Bangor to testify, but if it was absolutely necessary he would go. Lawyer Barker told a reporter that Fowler's ovidence would settle the case beyond a doubt, in which opinion overybody who knows the facts agrees.

# Explosion at the Hudson Iron Works.

HUDSON, Feb. 15 .- At noon to-day the city was shaken by a terrifle explosion. A rush was made from all places of business and from private residences to the street, and people looked in amazement for the cause. The shock was caused by the explosion of an air receiver at the Hudson Iron Works. The receiver is a boiler-iron tank for receiving air used in the blast. It stood outside the furnace proper, on the easterly side of the building, and was about thirty-five feet high and eighteen feet in diameter. It was constructed to stand the great air pressure required by the works. The engine was not in motion when the explosion occurred. The receiver was torn asunder like a paper balloon in a whiriwind. Fragments weighing hundreds of pounds were thrown many yards and in every direction. Stock houses, elevators, and iron columns were blown to pieces and sent in every direction. There is virtually nothing left of the big dome, painted red, and marked "Hudson Iron Works." Patrick Buckley was fatally injured. The works were in full blast, and now, at great loss, are file. The damage to the receiver, machinery, and buildings, with loss of time, will exceed \$60,000. thirty-five feet high and eighteen feet in diam-

American Live Stock Express Company. BUFFALO, Feb. 15 .- At the meeting of the Buffalo Merchants' Exchange to-day the announcement was made that a new enterprise has been established in connection with the cattle trade, to be known as the American Live Stock Express Company, with headquarters in Stock Express Company, with headquarters in New York. The object is to transport cattle rapidly by express, and suitable cars will be constructed. It is expected that the plan will be in operation by March 1. For the present the company will confine its eperations to through stock running from Chicago to Hoboken, over the Grand Trunk and Delaware. Lackawanna and Western roads. Contracts have been made to leave Chicago on Monday afternoon and arrive in Hoboken ready for market on Wednesday morning. Another train will leave Chicago on Wednesday afternoon and be on the Jersey City market on Friday morning. The trip will occupy forty hours, including a half hour's stop in Eufinlo for water. The next move will be to run live stock express trains to Buffalo and other great trading centres. centres.

## The Oplum Smuggling Cuer.

WATERTOWN, Feb. 15 .- The name of the New York firm stamped on the labels found in the trunk of Erwin A. Gardner, the alleged opium smuggier, is McKesson & Robbins. There sion of the Government officials but no stamps have as yet been discovered. The labels are very pleely engraved, and a blank place is left for writing in the name of the steamship which the oplum was supposed to be imported. On some of the labels the name of the steamer its supplied in ink. The Russia and lihein are two names used. is a large number of these labels in the posses-

#### He shot bis Wife and Himself. YORK, Pa., Feb. 15 .- Oliver P. Truett shot

his wife three times this morning. Part of her tongue was taken off by one of the shots, and she was otherwise seriously injured. Tructt then went up stairs and shot himself in the right temple, from the effects of which his death is expected every moment. Mrs. Truett may recover. The shooting took place at the residence of Truett's father-in-law. E. W. Bowman, and was the result of jealousy. Truett lived in Harrisburg and was on a visit. He is a freman on the Northern Central Haliroad.

HER VARIOUS HUSBANDS. Mrs. Rixa has a Good Beal of Experience.

CHICAGO, Feb. 15 .- Hattie Lemont, alias Hattie Rixa, allas Hattie von Kuehnan, alias Hattie Leonard, was arrested this morning on a charge of bigamy and taken before Justico Lyon, who set the case for hearing on Feb. 23, under bonds of \$700. Carl von Kuehnan was also arrested on the same charge, and his case was set for hearing on the same day. The com-plainant is Maria von Kuehnan, the wife of the male prisoner. In 1879 Hattle Lemont, a handsome girl 18 years of age, was married to Dr. Rixa, a physician of some prominence in this city. After seven years his wife left her home

Rixa, a physician of some prominence in this citr. After seven years his wife left her home and was married by a Justice of the Peace to Von Kuehnan, a prosperous salcon keeper, who, however, was already married. All was serone until a couple of months later, when Mrs. Von Kuehnan employed detectives to shadow the guilty pair and cause their arrest. There was a clear case of bigamy, but Von Kuehnan settled matters by transferring the bulk: of his property to his wife and skipping to New York, where he started a salcon on the Bowery. When Hattie's case was called for trial there was no one to prosecute, and she was discharged.

Mrs. Rixa began to look around for another husband, and in St. Paul she finally discovered John A. Leonard, a gentleman of wealthy family. It made, no difference to her that Leonard was a priest in the Roman Catholic Church. She smiled on him and he was conquered. Forgetting all his vows, the young priest proposed marriage. She consented, and with her clerical lover fled to Chicago, where they were married on May 25, 1886, by Justice Max Eberhardt. They then went to Milwaukee, and Leonard put his money into a drug store and furnished an elegant little home. A few weeks later he was notified that he had been dismissed from the priesthood.

The couple did not long live together. Hattie complained of the penance which her husband was compelled to perform, and one day whon he was lying ill in bed she slipped from the house, taking with her, it is alleged, \$500 worth of furniture. Leonard learned that she had come to Chicago, followed her here, and wrote her soveral letters asking her to return. The woman paid no attention to his entreaties, but settled at 14 West Thirteenth street, where she and her mother, in a house furnished, it is said, with the goods taken from Leonard's house, opened a dressmaking establishment. Leonard's business in Milwaukee went to nieces, and he remained in Chicago. A short lime ago Von Kuehnan sreturned from New York and opened a sailoon. He found means to meet Hat

SHE SUES FOR ABSOLUTE DIVORCE Mrs. Charles E Thompson of Tray Accus

TROY, Feb. 15 .- Mrs. Charles E. Thomp on, née Amelia Pfan, to-day began proceedings for absolute divorce on statutory grouds. The defendant is the only child of the late G. Thompson, a wealthy lumber dealer, who left a large estate, but so arranged matters that his son could draw \$150 a month only, outside of the profits of his lumber business, until he attained the age of 35. Before his father's death young Thompson formed an attachment for Thompson formed an attachment for Miss Pfan, a pretty and modest young lady, thet, omploved in a leading store as a clerk. To break the match he was sent to Europe, and on his return, after his father's death, married Miss Pfan in spite of the protests of his Irlends, who did not consider her high enough in the social scale. They lived happily for a while, and a child was born. Soon afterward Thompson began to neglect his wife and his business, and spent his time in rictous living. His partner bought out his interest in the lumber firm, and then Thompson gave himself up to pleasure entirely.

ner bought out his interest in the lumber firm, and then Thompson gave himself up to pleasure entirely.

Meanwhile Mrs. Thompson bore her unhappy lot couragecusly, and won the admiration and respect of those that did not regard her with favor before her marriage. Next she separated from her husband, and is now employed in J. K. P. Pine's collar factory, earning a livelihood for herself and child.

Thompson's mode of life and his doings with different women are notorious. Two co-respondents are mentioned in the complaint, one of them a woman of unsavory reputation, and the other a married woman, herself a divorced wife, and now living with her second husband. Soon after the elder Thompson's death Antoinette Barker claimed to be his widow and sued for her dower right, but the son settled the affair by the payment of several thousand dollars. Her claim was that, without any judicial or religious ceremony. Thompson and she had yowed to live together as man and wife.

THE CLAM WAR RENEWED. Fresh Disputes Over the Rich Clam Beds on the Mussachusetts Coast,

GLOUCESTER, Feb. 15 .- The Essex county clam war has broken out again. The dispute is between rival towns, which claim vast tracts of wonderfully rich clam beds which have been uncovered within a year or so, partly by changes wrought by the tides and partly by

the shifting of the channel of the Essex River. The towns of Essex and Ipswich got into wrangle a year ago over the boundary line, which involved the great clam mines. dispute was decided in favor of Essex in the lower court, and it will be tried over again in the Superior Court in a few days. The present war is between the West Gloucester and the Ipswich

is between the West Gloucester and the Ipswich claimmers.

These claim flats are proving a genuine mine of wealth which seems to be inexhaustible. The claims are said to be the biggest, fattest, juiclest, and tenderest in the world. A man can easily earn \$5 a day in digging them, so closely packed are they in the mud. Two or three Ipswich diggers were arraigned in the Police Court to-day charged with taking claims from Gloucester flats without a permit. There was a swarm of witnesses on each side, and prominent lawyers discussed the vital point of the location of the boundary line. The Court reserved its decision. Meantline the claims are being dug in immense quantities and sent to market by people of both towns.

The \$265,000 Suco Bank Bends Recevered. SACO, Me., Feb. 15 .- The Saco Bank has recovered every dollar of the \$265,000 worth of registered bonds stolen by Frank C. McNeally last August. This morning the trustees held a meeting and drew up the following official

"A registered package posted in Liverpool Feb. 3, directed to the Goodale, Saco and Biddeford Savings Institution, was received at the Saco Post Office on the 14th inst. Upon being opened at a meeting of the trustees on the 15th inst., it was found to contain the thirty-seven United States registered four per cent. bonds of \$5,000 each, amounting to \$185,000, together with the negotiable bonds amounting to \$80,000, with all their coupons attached, which were stolen from the Saco and Biddeford Savings Bank by Frank C. McNeully. The bonds were recovered by Harry McNeully, his brother, who thereupon arranged with Brown, Shipley & Co. of London and Liverpool for their safe delivery at Saco by registered post. The return of the bonds is accompanied with moconditions whatever. Harry McNeully is unquestionably entitled to the reward offered, and has earned the gratitude of the institution and its depositors by his efforts to secure the bonds. All his expenses in these efforts were paid from his own earnings and savings. deford Savings Institution, was received at the

NORTH WILBRAHAM, Feb. 15. The extensive works of the Collins Paper Manufacturing Company caught fire at 3 this morning in the fifth story. The flames soon spread to the elevator shaft and then made rapid progress. The village is without adequate fire protection, and aid from Springfield was asked. About 4:20 Steamer No. 2 of Springfield arrived by special Steamer No. 2 of Springfield arrived by special train. By this time, however, the main part of the factory was doesned and all that could be done was to save the adjacent structures, which were the homes of a large number of operatives. The main building was about 200 feet long, 50 feet deep, and five stories high, with large extensions. It was constructed of brick and contained many thousands of dollars' worth of machinery and a large stock of paper ready for shipment. This was entirely consumed. The works intrusised employment to 200 operatives, and was practically the only industry in the town. The capacity was about ten tons of finished paper per day. The controlling interest in the firm is owned by Congressman William Whiting of Holyoke. The loss is estimated at \$250,000, insured in New England mutual companies for about \$300,000.

Democratte Gains at the Town Elections. ELMIBA, Feb. 15 .- The town elections in Chemung county yesterday resulted in the election of seven Democratic and four Republican Supervisors. This is a Democratic gain of can Supervisors. This is a Democratic gain of one Supervisor. Reports from Schuyler county indicate the election of four Democratic and four Republican Supervisors. A Democratic gain of two. In Steuben county, Corning, which last year elected a Republican Supervisor by a large majority, this year elects a Democrat. Hornellsville elects a Democratic Supervisor.

errychniae in Whiskey.

FAIRPIELD, Me., Feb. 15 .- C. C. Beal, a prominent trader at Clinton, drank some whiskey out of a bottle yesterday noon and whiskey out of a bottle Festivary aron and died at night. His son, aged 18 years, drank some of the liquor, and he, too, may die. It undoubtedly contained strychnine. There is no clew as to how the strychnine came in the bottle.

Having SIXTY HOUSES TO SELL, in all stages of comple-tion, I WILL MAKE ALTER-ATIONS to suit purchasers. They will thus get the benefit, in individual prices, of what I save in building sixty at once, and virtually have houses of their own planning, and fin-ished according to their own ideas, at greatly reduced cost.



Plans and specifications will be sent on application to JAMES L. LIBBY, 146 Bdway.

POSTMASTER BROWER ELOPES.

Mr. Rullf Hendrickson, the Bride's Father Surprised, But Not Angry.

FARMINGDALE, N. J., Feb. 15,-"Run back and tell them to wait a little while, sonny. I'll come over and marry them as soon as I can. Tell them I'm in a hurry, too. Now, run."

The speaker was the Rev. N. J. Wright, who was delivering his sermon last Sunday evening from the pulpit of the Methodist church in this village, and who had got only ten minutes away from the text, when a chubby and breathless little boy handed him the note to which the words quoted above were the reply. The boy hurriedly left the church, and Pastor Wright took up the thread of his discourse. "He went right on to the end." said Brother

Tilton, describing the incident to a Sun reporter. "and he was even a little longer and more vigorous than usual, seeming in no great haste to be gone to the assistance of the couple who were waiting for him. It was a forty-min-

more vigorous than usual, seeming in no great haste to be gone to the assistance of the couple who were waiting for him. It was a forty-minute sermon.

In front of the parsonage, tied to a hitching post, were a pair of restless and swift-footed horses, heavily blanketed. Behind them was a handsome cutter, in which were pretty robes and blankets in confusion, indicating the hasty departure of recent occupants. With every stamp of the horses, tiny bells tinkled on the icy air of night, and millions of little snow-flakes were coming from the sky. In the parsonage parlor gat Miss Mary Hendrickson, a daughter of Rulla Hendrickson, who lives in the large brick house with the four big chimners on the right hand side of the road from Freehold to Blue Ball. Rule Hendrickson is known in everyvillage and hamlet in the counties of Monnouth and Ocean as a man of means, fond of a good time, and bound to have it. His daughter, Miss Mary, is one of the prettiest girls in a county where pretty girls are the rule. Beside Miss Hendrickson ast Mr. Charles Brower, the chief merchant of Blue Ball, and Postmaster of the same. He was his own best man, and needed no other assistance than that of the clergyman, whose coming he impatiently awaited before the glowing fire.

Just as soon as the forty-minute sermon was conscientiously finished Pastor Wright came down from the pulpit and hurried away to greet his wedding guests. Entering the parlor he met the blushing bride and the expectant groom. Ten minutes later he was tucking a handsome fee in his wallet, and Mr. Brower was tucking the robes about the graceful form and tiny feet of Mrs. Brower. The horses got the reins, and away flew the happy pair amid the snowliakes and the slivery tones of the sleigh bells. On the following day Mr. and Mrs. Brower left Freehold for Washington, D. C.

Mr. Ruliff Hendrickson was taken by surprise, but he is arranging to surprise the young married people in return, and when they come back from their trip there will be sucn a house warming as has not bee

Farmers Track an Incendiary Through the

ITHACA, Feb. 15 .- The blazing barn of Oliver Dodge at Etna, near here, last evening attracted to it a score of neighboring farmers. By footprints in the snow and the aid of lanterns, the supposed incendiary was chased over highly drifted fields and through dense woods for ten miles by the thoroughly excited farmers. At times the trail disclosed that the human game hadelimbed along the top of fence rails, again, the tracks showed that he had walked backward, and at snother that, like a rabbit, he had doubled his tracks. But the pursuing farmers would not be baffled, and at 1 o'clock this morning ran their man to cover, and, surrounding the house, sent a deputation inside, and found Harlan J. Pew, of unsavory repute, drying his clothing at the fire. Leaving a cordon about the house, sensengers were sent here to bring the Sheriff, who brought Pew to the county jail here. Some of the posse of farmers wildly oscorted the Sheriff's conveyance at full speed until its arrival here and the safe lodgment of the prisoner. Pew is married, and a nephew of the man whose barn he is believed to have fired. He deleast Sector, footprints in the snow and the aid of lanterns,

State Honconthic Medical Society. ALBANY, Feb. 15 .- The State Homogopathie Medical Society to-day elected the following officers: President, Dr. William Todd of Helmuth, N. Y.; First Vice-President, Dr. C. D. Spencer of Rochester; Second Vice-President, Dr. L. E. Bull of Buffalo; Third Vice-President, Dr. J. E. Bull of Buffalo; Third Vice-President, Dr. John L. Moffatt of Brooklyn; Secretary, Dr. Herbert M. Dayfoot of Rochester; Treasurer, Dr. A.B. Norton of New York, Consors—Northern district—Drs. H. L. Waldo of Troy, M. W. Van Banburg of Fort Edward, W. J. Learned of Watertown; Southern district—W. L. M. Fiske of Brooklyn; Middle district—W. C. J. Mells of Urica, N. B. Conant, and George E. Gorham of Albany; Western district—L. A. Bull, J. C. McPherson, and J. G. Bernard. It was decided to hold the semi-annual session at Syracuse on the second Tuesday in September. muth. N. Y.: First Vice-President, Dr. C. D.

Hannibal Hamilo's Ticket.

PORTLAND, Feb. 15 .- The Lewiston Journal reports Hannibal Hamlin as favoring Fairchild of Wisconsin for President and Hawley of Con-necticut for Vice-President. "This ticket," says Hamlin." is a double ender, as good at the tail as at the head."

BROOKLYN,

Allen S. Williams has been reelected President of the Kings County Young Men's Prohibition Club. April 1 has been definitely fixed as the day for the opening for the Kings County Elevated Railroad. openingfor the Kings County Elevated Raifroad.

Wm. Murphy, a brewer, was fined 50 yeaterday by
Justice Waish for knocking down Patrick 8. Closs, a
waiking delegate of the Ale and Brewers Association,
with whom he became involved in a quarrel in front of
Leavy d Britton's browers in York atreet.

Mary E. Folsom, aged 73, committed suicide yesterday
at the house of samuel Marrow, 600 Hamburg avenue,
by tying the apron strings around her neck and choking
lierself to death. She had been a servant in Mr. Marrow's family for more than thirty years. For some time
she had been sick and despondent.

Charles Carlo, an italian peanut seller of 261 Kent av-

she had been sick and despondent.

Charles Carlo, an Italian peanut seller of 261 Kent avenue, Williamsburgh, struck William Kennedy of New-ark on the head with a nut cracker two weeks ago. On Monday night the Newark police notified the Brooklyn police that Kennedy had died of crystpelas, the result of his wound, and Carlo was arrested yesterday.

The projectors of the Union Biblical institute, which is to be a nome for Christian people, a resting piace for forcign missionaries, and a theological school combined, have decided to build it in itrocklyn, and the probable site will be hear the Eastern Farkway. The dimension of the building will be 200240 feet, with a wing 160 feet long and 122 wide. The coat will be \$1003.032.

letry and 122 wide. The cost will be \$1,000,000.

A burglar broke into Hugh McIntyre's house, at 119 Gold street, on Konday night, and made the mistake of leaving his own shoes and hat behind him. Yeslerday betterfor Campbell identified the shoes and hat as belonging to Frank Reuben of 17d Front street, and arrested him. The prisoner acknowledged the burglary, and surrendered some property he had siden.

The second trial of the suit of its heirs of the late C. Godfrey Gunther art, the Layerpeot, London, and Globe insurance Company for the recovery of the insurance on the Gunther Hotel and Pavinon at Eath, which was burned down in the sunner of 17th, has resnited in a verdiet against the company top 18th, as resnited in a verdiet against the company top 18th his resnited in a verdiet against the chamber are provided to the Company tapated the claim because petroleum had been used on the promises.

disputed the claim because petroloum had been used on
the premises.
The surread of small-pox has forced the Charities Commissioners to take steps to horrease the accommodations
for the patients at faithigh. The small-pox pavilions
cannot accommendate more than indepartment the ready there are more than indepartment. Two
more wasking cases turned up at the office of the Charities Commissioners in him place yesterday, and both
came from Whitney et in him place yesterday, and both
came from Whitney et in him place yesterday, and both
came from Whitney et in him place yesterday, and both
came from Whitney et in him place yesterday, and both
came from Whitney et in him place yesterday, and both
came from Whitney et in him place yesterday at the conties and the company had be a proposed to allow either of the rival elevated railroads to cross over
the bands aftered viaduet of the bridge the Brooklyn
kievated Hailroad to oppany had a sain of men at werk
early yesterday therefore the degring foundation below in the
read them under no elecumatances to allow the employees of the railroad company to dig on bridge propoty. He said he would allow neither road to so over the
viaduet. Judge Sines, the commercial proceedings to
stop the operation of the other company at the bridge.